Astogas

THE

# RESOLUTIONS

ENGLAND and IRELAND

RELATIVE TO A

COMMERCIAL INTERCOURSE

BETWEEN THE

TWO KINGDOMS.

CONTAINING,

The Eleven Resolutions of the House of Commons of Ireland.

- II. Resolutions of the Commons relative to the Adjustment of the commercial Intercourse between Great Britain and Ireland, as amended by the Lords,
- III. A Bill for finally regulating the Intercourse and Commerce between Great Britain and Ireland, on permanent and equitable Principles, for the mutual Benefit of both Kingdoms, as brought into the House of Commons on Tuesday, August 2, 1785; by the Right Honourable William Pitt.

LONDON:

Printed for JOHN STOCKDALE, opposite Burlington House,
Piecadilly.

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ethics oppose that an oppose built is at the plant of the REESOLVED, That it is the opinion of this Committee, that it is highly important to the interest of the British empire, that the trade between Great Britain and Ireland b extended as much as possible, and for that purpole, that the intercourse and commerce be finally settled and regulated on permanent and equitable principles, for the mutual benefit of both countries.

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Resolved, That towards carrying into full effect so defitable a fettlement, it is fit and proper that all articles, not the growth of Great Britain and Ireland, should be imported into each kingdom from the other, under the same regulations, and at the same duties, if subject to duties, to which they are liable when imported directly from the place of their growth, product, or manufacture; and that all duties originally paid on importation, to either country respectively, shall be drawn back on exportation to the other.

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Refolved, That for the same purpose, that it is proper that no prohibition should exist in either country against the importation, use, or sale of any article, the growth, product, or manufacture of the other; and that the duty on the importation of every such article, is subject to duty in either country, should be precisely the same in one country as in the other, except where an addition may be necessary in either country, in consequence of an internal duty on any such article of its own consumption.

## W

Refolved, That in all cases where the duties on articles of the growth, product, or manufacture of either country are different on the importation into the other, it would be expedient that they should be reduced in the kingdom where they are the highest, to the amount payable in the other, and that all such articles should be exportable from the kingdom into which they shall be imported, as free from duty as the similar commodities or home manufactures of the same kingdom.

Refolved, That for the same purpose, it is also proper, that in all cases where either kingdom shall charge articles of its own consumption with an internal duty on the manufacture, or a duty on the material, the same manufacture, when imported from the other, may be charged with a farther duty on importation, to the same amount as the internal duty on the manufacture, or to an amount adequate to countervail the duty on the material, and shall be entitled to such drawbacks or bounties on exportation, as may leave the same subject to no heavier burden than the home-made manufacture; such farther duty to continue so long only as the internal consumption shall be charged with the duty or duties, to balance which it shall be imposed, or until the manufacture coming from the other kingdom shall be subjected there to air equal hurden, not drawn back or compensated on exportation.

Relatived. That in order to give permanency to the lettlements now intended to be established, it is necessary that no prohibition prohibition, or new or additional duties, should be hereafter imposed in either kingdom, on the importation of any article, of the growth, product, or manufacture of the other, except such additional duties as may be requisite to balance duties on internal consumption, pursuant to the foregoing resolution.

#### VII.

Resolved, That for the same purpose, it is necessary farther, that no prohibitions, or new additional duties, should be hereafter imposed on either kingdom, on the exportation of any article of native growth, product, or manufacture, from thence to the other, except such as either kingdom may deem expedient from time to time, upon corn, meal, malt, slour, and biscuit; and also, except where there now exists any prohibition which is not reciprocal, or any duty which is not equal, in both kingdoms; in every which case the prohibition may be made reciprocal, or the duties raised so as to make them equal.

#### VIII.

Refolved, That for the same purpose, it is necessary that no bounties whatsoever should be paid, or payable in either kingdom, on the exportation of any article to the other, except such as relate to corn, meal, malt, slour, and biscuits, and such as are in the nature of drawbacks or compensations for duties paid; and that no bounties should be granted in this kingdom, on the exportation of any article imported from the British plantations, or any manufacture made of such article, unless in cases where a similar bounty is payable in Britain on exportation from thence, or where such bounty is merely in the nature of a drawback, or compensation of or for duties paid over and above any duties paid thereon in Britain.

#### IX.

Refolved, That it is expedient for the general benefit of the British empire, that the importation of articles from foreign states should be regulated from time to time, in each kingdom, on such terms as may afford an effectual preference to the importation of similar articles of the growth, produce, or manufacture of the other.

#### Х.

Refolved, That it is effential to the commercial interests of this country, to prevent as much as possible an accumulation of national debt, and that therefore it is highly expe-

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dient that the annual revenue of this kingdom shall be made equal to its annual expence.

spends of being a will december of your XI solved beneathing about topics. Refolved, That for the better protection of trade, whatever fum the gross hereditary revenue of this kingdom (after deducting all drawbacks, re-payments, or bounties granted in the nature of drawbacks) shall produce, over and above the fum of in each year of peace, whenever the annual revenue shall equal the annual expences, and in each year of war, without regard to fuch equality, should be appropriated towards the support of the naval force of the empire, in fuch manner as the Parliament of this kingdom shall direct and the total total total and and the cities say probabilistica and belief construction of say duty

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Note .- The words marked with inverted commas, were inferted by the Lords; and the words printed in italics, between crotchets, were left out by the Lords. ence have the contract that the hard to

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a fined the mate and material material contribution on the KESOLVED, That it is highly important to the general interests of the British empire, that the intercourse and commerce between Great Britain and Ireland should be finally regulated on permanent and equitable principles, for the mutual benefit of both countries

Resolved, That it is consistent with the effential interests of the manufactures, revenue, commerce, and navigation of Great Britain, that a full participation of commercial advantages should be permanently secured to Ireland, when-ever a provision, equally permanent and secure, shall be made by the Parliament of that kingdom towards defraying, in proportion to its growing prosperity, the necessary expences, in time of peace, of protecting the trade and general interests of the empire.

Refolved, That, towards carrying into full effect to defirable a fettlement, it is fit and proper that all articles, not the growth or manufacture of Great Britain or Ireland, except those of the growth, produce, or manufacture of any

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of the countries beyond the Cape of Good Hope to the Straits of Magellan, should be imported into each kingdom from the other reciprocally, under the fame regulations, and at the same duties (if subject to duties) to which they would be liable when imported directly from the country or place from whence the fame may have been imported into Great Britain or Ireland respectively, as the case may be; and that all duties originally paid on importation into either country respectively, except on arrack and foreign brandy, and on rum, and all forts of strong waters, not imported from the British colonies in the West Indies, shall be fully drawn back, "within a time to be limited," on exportation to the other; but nevertheless, that the duties shall continue to be protected and guarded as at present, by withholding the drawback, until a certificate from the proper officers of the revenue in the kingdom to which the export may be made, shall be returned, and compared with the entry outwards. Doktain et

Resolved, That it is highly important to the general interests of the British empire, that the laws for regulating trade and navigation should be the same in Great Britain and Ireland; and therefore that it is essential, towards carrying into essect the present settlement, that all laws which have been made, or shall be made, in Great Britain, for securing exclusive privileges, to the ships and manners of Great Britain, Ireland, and the British colonies and plantations, and restraining the trade of the British colonies and plantations, (such laws imposing the same restraints), and conferring the same benefits, on the subjects of both kingdoms) should be in force in Ireland, by laws to be passed in the Parliament of that kingdom, for the same time and in the same manner as in Great Britain.

Resolved, That it is farther effential to this settlement, that all goods and commodifies of the growth, produce, or manufacture of British or foreign colonies in America, or the West Indies, and the British or foreign settlements on the coast of Africa, imported into Ireland, should, on importation, be subject to the same duties and regulations as the like goods are, or from time to time shall be subject to, upon importation into Great Britain; or if prohibited to be imported into Great Britain, shall be prohibited in like manner from being imported into Ireland.

The Linguistics for the object of the compaction to the compaction to the compaction to the compact of the comp Released. That, in order to prevent illicit practices injutions to the revenue and commerce of both kingdoms, it is expedient, that all goods, whether of the growth, produce chure of Great Britain or Ineland, or of any feprignicountry, which shall hereafter be imported into Gree Britain from Include, or into Ireland from Great Britain should be put (by laws to be passed in the Parliaments of the two kingdoms) under the fame regulations with refe to bonds, cockets, and other infiruments, to which the like goods are now fubject in passing from one port of Great Britain to another.

#### VII

Referred. That, for the like purpole, it is also expedient, that when any goods, the growth, produce, or manuf ture of the British West-India islands, or any other of the British colonies on plantations, shall be shipped from Irela for Great Britain, they should be accompanied with such enginal certificates of the revenue officers of the faid colonice as shall be required by law on importation into Great Britain; and that, when the whole quantity included in or certificate shall not be shipped at any one time, the origin contificates, properly indorfed as to quantity, should be a with the first parcel; and, to identify the remainder, if hipped within a time to be limited, new certificates should beginnted by the principal officers of the ports in Ireland corached from a register of the original documents, spec fying the quantities; before thipped from thence, by what velibles and to what poets.

I most fivent swall shall vita whom a released to his att Refolved, That it is effectial, for carrying into effect the prefent fertlement, that all goods exported from Ireland to the British colonies in the West Indies, or in America, or to the British settlements on the coast of Africa, or to the countries beyond the Cape of Good Hope to the Straits of Magellan, should from time to time be made liable to fuch duries and drawbacks, and pur under fuch regulations, as may be necessary, in order that the same may not be exported with less incumbrance of duties or impolitions that the like goods shall be burdened with when exported from Great Britain

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Resolved, That it is essential to the general commercial interests of the empire, that, so long as the Parliament of

this kingdom shall think it adviseable that the commerce to the countries beyond the Cape of Good Hope to the Straits of Magellan, shall be carried on folely by an exclusive company, having liberty to import into the port of London only, no goods of the growth, produce, or manufacture of the faid countries should be allowed to be imported into Ireland but through Great Britain; except dye stuffs, drugs, cotton or other wool, and spiceries, which may be imported into Ireland from foreign European countries, fo long as the same are importable from foreign European countries into Great Britain: and that it shall be lawful to export such goods of the growth, produce, or manufacture of any of the countries beyond the Cape of Good Hope to the Straits of Magellan, from Great Britain to Ireland, with the fame duties retained thereon as are now retained on their being exported to that kingdom, but that an account shall be kept of the duties retained and not drawn back on the faid goods exported to Ireland, and that the amount thereof shall be remitted, by the Receiver General of His Majesty's Customs in Great Britain, to the proper officer of the revenue in Ireland, to be placed to the account of His Majesty's revenue there, subject to the disposal of the Parliament of that kingdom; and that the ships going from Great Britain to any of the faid countries beyond the Cape of Good Hope to the Straits of Magellan, should not be reftrained from touching at any of the ports in Ireland, and taking on board there any of the goods of the growth, produce, or manufacture of that kingdom; and that no ships be allowed to clear out from Ireland for any of the faid countries, but fuch ships as shall be freighted by the faid Company, and which shall have sailed from the port of London: and that, whenever the commerce to the faid countries shall cease to be so carried on solely by such an exclusive Company, the goods, the growth, produce, of manufacture of the faid countries beyond the Cape of Good Hope to the Straits of Magellan, should be importable into Ireland from the [ same countries from which they may be importable into Great Britain, and no other.] " British or for " roign fettlements in the East Indies, Subject to the same "duties and regulations as the like goods from time to time " shall be subject to on importation into Great Britains " and if prohibited to be imported into Great Britain, should " in like manner be prohibited from being imported into " Ireland." the same street the method of the Tr. Bay

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Refolved, That, in all cases where the duties on articles of the growth, produce, or manufacture of either country, are different on the importation into the other, it is expedient that they should be reduced in the kingdom where they are the highest to an amount not exceeding the amount hich was" payable in the other " on the 17th day of "May 1782," so that [the-same shall not be less than ten an a half per centum] where any article was charged with a duty on importation into Ireland of ten and a half per centum or upwards, on the 17th day of May 1782, "the fame amount " shall not be less than fuch duty of ten and a half per cen-"tum;" and that all fuch articles should be exportable from the kingdom into which they shall be imported, as free from duties as the fimilar commodities or home manufacture of the fame kingdom : " Provided always, That when "any fuch articles shall be liable, in either country, to any "duty on being exported to any foreign country; the same " articles

"articles, when re-exported from either of the faid kingdoms, into which they shall have been so imported as

aforefaid, shall pay the like duties as if they had been originally exported from the kingdom of their growth, pro
duce, or manufacture, to such foreign country."

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Refolved, That it is also proper, that in all cases where the articles of the confumption of either kingdom shall be charged with an internal duty on the manufacture, the fame manufacture, when imported from the other, may be charged with a farther duty on importation, adequate to countervail the internal duty on the manufacture [encops in the case of beer imported into Ireland, as far as relates to the duties now charged thereon fuch farther duty to continue to long only as the internal confumption shall be charged with the duty or duties to balance which it shall be imposed; fo that the countervalling duty to be paid upon manufactured falt imported into any part of Great Britrin, shall Be computed upon the internal duty payable thereon in "England?" and that, where there is a duty on the raw material of any manufacture, in either kingdom, [lefs than the dicty on the like rate material in the other, or equal to such dity fuch manufacture may, on its importation into the [other] " faid" kingdom "from the other," be charged with fuch a countervailing duty, as may be fufficient to subject the same [so imported] to burdens adequate to those which [the] "fuch" manufacture [composed of the like row moterial] is subject to, in consequence of "such" duties on such "raw" material in the kingdom into which such manufacture is fo " to be" imported; and that the faid manufactures, fo imported, shall be entitled to such drawbacks or bounties on exportation, as may leave the same subject to no heavier burden that the home-made manufacture; "and that, where "aidnty is payable in either kingdom, on any article carried coast wife, from one port to another of the faid kingdom, "the same article, when imported from the other kingdom hould be subject to the like duty."

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Refolved, Thus, in order to give permanency to the ferelement now intended to be established it is necessary, that no new or additional duties should be bereafter imposed, in eather

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growth, produce, or manufacture of the other, except such additional duties as may be requisite to balance duties on internal consumption, pursuant to the foregoing resolution, or in consequence of bounties remaining on such article when exported from the other kingdom.

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#### XIV.

Resolved, That, for the same purpose, it is necessary, farther, that no new prohibition, or new or additional duties, should be hereafter imposed in either kingdom, on the exportation of any article of native growth, produce, or manufacture, from the one kingdom to the other, except such as either kingdom may deem expedient from time to time, upon corn, meal, malt, flour, and biscuits: "Provided, That when any article of the growth, produce, or manufacture of either kingdom, shall be prohibited by the laws of the said kingdom, to be exported to foreign countries, the same article, when exported to the other kingdom, shall be prohibited to be re-exported from thence to any foreign scountries."

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Refolved, That, for the fame purpole, it is necessary, that no bounties whatfoever should be paid or payable, in either kingdom, on the exportation of any article to the other, except fuch as relate to corn, meal, malt, flour, and biscuits; and except also the bounties at present given by at Britain, on beer and spirits distilled from corn, and fuch as are in the nature of drawbacks, or compensations for duties paid; and that no bounties should be payable in Ireland on the exportation of any article to any British colonies or plantations, or to the British settlements on the coast of arica; or on the exportation of any article imported from the British plantations, or from the British fettlements on the coast of Africa, or British settlements in the East Indies; or any manufacture made of fuch article, unless in cales where a fimilar bounty is payable in Great Britain on exportation from thence, or where such bounty is merely in the nature of a drawback, or compensation of or for disties paid, over and above any duties paid thereon in Great Britain; and that, where any internal bounty shall be given in either kingdom, on any goods manufactured therein, and shall remain on fuch goods when exported, a countervailing duty adequate thereto may be laid upon the impor-

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dibative article les Refolved, That it is expedient; for the general benefit of the British empire, that the importation of articles from foreign countries should be regulated, from time to time, in each kingdom, on such terms as may effectually favour the importation of fimilar articles of the growth, produce, or manufacture of the other, except in the case of materials of manufacture, which are, or hereafter may be allowed to be imported from foreign countries, duty free; and that in all cases, where any articles are or may be subject to higher duties on importation into this kingdom; from the countries belonging to any of the States of North America, than the like goods are or may be subject to when imported as the growth, produce, or manufacture of the British colonies and plantations, or as the produce of the fifheries carried on by British fubjects; fuch articles shall be subject to the fame duties on importation into Ireland, from the countries belonging to any of the States of North America, as the fame are or may be subject to on importation from the said countries into this kingdom.

#### XVII.

Refolved, That it is expedient, that such privileges of printing and vending books, "engraving, prints, maps, "charts, and plans," as are or may be legally possessed within Great Britain, under the grant of the Crown, or otherwise; and "that" the copy rights of the authors and booksellers, "the engraved property of engravers, print and "mapsellers" of Great Britain, should continue to be protected in the manner they are at present by the laws of Great Britain; and that it is just that measures should be taken, by the Parliament of Ireland, for giving the like protection to [similar privileges and rights in] "copy rights" of authors and booksellers, and to the engraved property "of the engravers, print and map sellers of that kingdom.

XVIII,

Resolved, That it is expedient, that "fuch exclusive "rights and privileges, arising from new inventions, as are "now legally possessed within Great Britain, under Letters "Patent from the Crown, shall continue to be protected "in

"in the manner they are at present by the laws of Great "Britain; and that it is just that measures should be taken by the Parliament of Ireland, for giving the like protection to similar rights and privileges in that kingdom; and also, that it is expedient that regulations should be adopted with respect to [patents to be] "Letters Patent hereafter " to be granted, [for] "in" the [encouragement] "case" of new inventions, so that the rights, privileges, and restrictions, therein granted and contained, shall be of equal force and duration throughout [Great Britain and Ireland] "both kingdoms."

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Refolved, That it is expedient, that measures should be taken to prevent disputes touching the exercise of the right of the inhabitants of each kingdom to fish on the coasts of any part of the British dominions.

#### XX.

Refolved, That the appropriation of whatever fum the gross hereditary revenue of the kingdom of Ireland (the due collection thereof being secured by permanent provisions) shall produce, after deducting all drawbacks, re-payments, or bounties granted in the nature of drawbacks, over and above the sum of six hundred and sifty-six thousand pounds in each year, towards the support of the naval force of the empire, to be applied in such manner as the Parliament of Ireland shall direct, by an act to be passed for that purpose, will be a satisfactory provision, proportioned to the growing prosperity of that kingdom, towards defraying, in time of peace, the necessary expences of protecting the trade and general interests of the empire.

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Reference That the appropriation of advisor Therefore grofs hered carry services of the Lingdon of Lateral care care collection through being secure by members provident that produce, after deducting all decome etc. responsements or founties granted in the nature of conwhecht, over and charter busyout xit-grid bag bentant vil learned adversals in each year, towards the fundant of the days! fire of the empire, to therespied in like manner so the Part mornes deland had havely, by an six to be pulled for that proports, will be a labeliation propilion, proportioned to the grower in prospersy of that kingdom, towards deleaying, intime of pasce, the necessary expenses of protecting the reads a control interests of the coppies. HILPHON AT

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For finally regulating the Intercourse and Commerce between GREAT BRITAIN and IRRLAND, on permanent and equitable Principles, for the mutual Benefit of both Kingdoms.

WHEREAS it is highly important to the general interests of the British empire, that the intercourse and commerce between Great Britain and Ireland, should be finally regulated, on permanent and equitable principles, for the mutual benefit of both countries:

Ind whereas, for that purpose, it is expedient, that the trade between the said countries, as well in articles of the growth, produce, or manufacture of either of them, as in those of foreign countries, should be encouraged and extended as much as possible, and that a full participation of the commercial advantages which this kingdom may derive from any of its foreign settlements, colonies, or plantations, and from the exclusive privileges enjoyed by the ships and seamen thereof, should be secured to Ireland on the same terms as the said advantages are, or shall be, from time to time, enjoyed by the inhabitants of this kingdom.

Be it therefore declared by the King's Most Excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Lords spiritual and temporal, and Commons, in this present Parliament assembled, and by the authority of the same, That it shall be held and adjudged to be a fundamental and effertial condition of the present settlement, that no prohibitions shall exist in either of the kingdoms of Great Britain or Ireland, against the importation, use, or sale of any article of the growth, produce, or manufacture of the other of the said kingdoms, except such as are hereinaster excepted.

And be it therefore enalted by the authority of overlaid, That not prohibition that exist in this kingdom, after the

prohibition shall exist in this kingdom, after the on the importation, use, or sale of any article, the growth, produce, or manufacture of Ireland, except such as now exist, or may hereafter exist, against the importation of corn, meal, malt, flour, and biscuit; and also except such qualified prohibitions, which are now, or may hereafter be in force, as do not absolutely prevent the importation of goods or manufactures, or the materials of manufactures, but only regulate or prescribe the tonnage, or dimensions, or built, or country, of the ships or vessels, in which the same may be imported; or regulate or prescribe the weight, fize, or quantity of the article to be therein imported, or the packages in which the same may be contained, or regulate or prescribe other circumstances relative thereto; and alfo, except prohibitions refraining the importation for fale, of ammunition, arms, gunpowder, and other utenfils of war, unless by virtue of His Majesty's license; and also except fuch prohibitions as may be necessary for protecting the copy rights of authors and bookfellers; the engraved property of engravers, and of the venders of prints and maps, and all other exclusive rights and privileges which are or may be fecured in this kingdom, for the enconcagement of new inventions, to bodies corporate or individuals, by acts of parliament, grants from the Crown, or otherwife. trade between the faid countries, as well in article

And be it further declared, by the authority eforefuld, That it shall be held and adjudged to be a fundamental and tial condition of the present settlement, that in all chies m which there is a difference between the duties on articles of the growth, produce, or manufacture of Greaty Britain, when imported into Ireland, and the duties on the fame articles, of the growth, produce, on manufacture of Ireland; when imported into Great Britain, the duties on fuch articles should be reduced, in the kingdom where they are highest, to an amount not exceeding the duties which were payable in the other on the seventeenth day of May, one thousand feven hundred and eighty-two? for that in every case in which any article was charged with a duty on importation into Ireland of ten pounds ton shillings per century, be upwards, on the seventeenth day of May, one thousa hundred and eighty-two, the amount of the faid duties fo reduced shall not be less than the faid duty of ten pounds ten fhillings per centum; and that all articles which are now importable, duty free, into either kingdom from the other, shall hereafter be imported, duty-free, into each kingdom from the other, respectively: Be in therefore ended, by the authority aforefaid, That it shall be clawful to import hoto on, all goods of the growth, produces or manufacture of Ireland (except as herein excepted) fubiled to don't exist, or may hereafter exist, against the importation of

fuch rates and duties as aforefaid, to be fixed and afcertained

in the manner to be hereinafter directed.

And be it declared by the authority aforefaid. That it shall be held and adjudged to be a fundamental and effential condition of the prefent fettlement, that in all cases in which the articles of the confumption of either kingdom shall be charged with an internal duty on the manufacture, fuch ma nufacture, when imported from the other, may be charged with a farther duty on the importation, adequate to countervail the duty on the manufacture; and that in all cases in which there shall be a duty in either kingdom on the raw material of any manufacture, such manufacture may, on its importation from the other kingdom, be charged with such a countervailing duty as may be sufficient to subject the same to burdens adequate to those to which such manufacture is Subject, in consequence of such duties on such raw materials, in the kingdom into which fuch manufacture may be fo imported; and that in all cases in which a bounty shall be give in either kingdom, on any articles manufactured therein, which shall remain on such articles when exported to the other, fuch articles may be charged with a farther duty, in the kingdom into which they shall be imported, fusicient to countervail fuch bounty remaining thereon. Provide always, That the duty to be imposed upon manufactured falt, imported into any part of Great Britain, in order to countervail the internal duty thereon, shall be computed according to the rate of the internal duty payable thereon in England.

And be it declared, by the authority aforejaid. That it shall be held and adjudged to be a fundamental and effential condition of the present settlement, that no new or additional duty or duties shall be hereafter imposed, in either kingdom, on the importation of any article of the growth, produce, or manufacture of the other, except such countervailing duties as may from time to time be imposed, as hereinbefore provided, in consequence of any internal duty on the manufacture, or of any duty on the raw material of which such manufacture is composed, or of any bounty given on any goods manufactured in the other kingdom, and remaining on such goods when exported therefrom; and that such countervailing duties to be imposed as aforesaid, shall continue so long only as the internal consumption shall be charged with the stary or duties on the manufacture or raw material which such duty so imposed shall have been intended to countervail, or as such article shall retain, on exportation

portation from the other kingdom, the bounty which fuch

duty so imposed shall have been intended to countervail.

And be it declared by the authority aforesaid. That it shall be held and adjudged to be a fundamental and effential condition of the present settlement, that no new prohibition, or new or additional duties, shall hereafter be imposed, in either kingdom, on the exportation of any article of native growth, produce, or manufacture, from one kingdom to dient, from time to time, upon corn, meal, malt, flour,

Provided always, and it is bereby declared by the authority afteresaid. To be a fundamental and effential condition of the present settlement, that when any article of the growth, and biscuit. produce, or manufacture of either kingdom, shall be prohibited by the laws of the faid kingdom to be exported to foreign countries, the same articles, when exported to the other kingdom, shall be prohibited to be re-exported from

thence to any foreign country.

portution

And be it declared by the authority aforefaid, That it shall be held and adjudged to be a fundamental and effential condition of the present settlement, that no bounties whatever, should be paid or payable, in either kingdom, on the exportation of any article to the other, except such as relate to corn, malt, meal, flour, and biscuit; and except also the bounties at present given on beer, and spirits distilled from corn; and such as are in the nature of drawbacks or compensations for duties paid: Be it therefore enacted by the authority aforesaid. That all bounties now payable in Great Britain, by virtue of any act or acts of Parliament, on the exportation of any articles to Iteland, shall cease and determine, and be no longer paid or payable, from and except the bounties now payable on beer, and spirits distilled from corn; and except after any bounties which relate to corn, meal, malt, Lour, and bifcuits; and except fuch as are in the nature of drawbacks

or compensations for duties paid.

And he it declared by the authority aforesaid, That it shalf be held and adjudged to be a fundamental and effential condition of the present settlement, that all articles of the growth, produce, or manufacture of Great Britain, or Ireland, should be exportable, from the kingdom into which they shall be imported from the other, as free from duties as fimilar commodities of the fame kingdom; and that all manufactures of either kingdom, imported into the other shall be intitled to fuch drawbacks or bounties, on exportation from the kingdom into which they shall have been so imported, as may leave the same subject to no heavier burdens than the home-made manufactures of such kingdom; and that when any such articles shall be liable, in either kingdom, to any duty on being exported to any foreign country, the same articles, if they shall have been imported from such kingdom into the other, shall, on exportation from such other kingdom to any foreign countries, pay the same duties as they would have been liable to on exportation from the kingdom of their growth, produce, or ma-

mafacture, to fuch foreign country or countries.

And be it therefore enacted by the authority aforefaid, That all articles of the growth, produce, or manufacture of Ireland, imported into Great Britain, shall be entitled to such freedom or exemption from duty, and to such drawbacks, or bounties in the nature of drawbacks, on exportation from Great Britain to any place or country whatever, as may render them subject, on such exportation, to no heavier burden than the like articles, of the growth, produce, or manufacture of Great Britain, are or may be subject to on exportation therefrom to the same countries or places respectively; and that all articles of the growth, produce, or manufacture of Ireland, shall, on being exported from this kingdom to any foreign country, be subject to the same duty or duties to which they would have been subject on being exported directly from Ireland to such foreign country.

And whereas, in order to ascertain the duties, bounties, and drawbacks, which may take place as aforesaid, on the importation of the articles of the growth, produce, or manufacture of either kingdom into the other, or on the exportation of the articles of the growth, produce, or manufacture of either kingdom from thence to the other, or on the exportation of the articles of the growth, produce, or manufacture of either kingdom from the other to any foreign countries, it is expedient that proper persons be appointed, in each kingdom, to prepare a schedule or schedules thereof, to be said before the Parliaments of both kingdoms, for their consideration and approbation; Be it enasted by the authority

aforefaid, That

shall, and they are hereby authorized and impowered to meet, confer, and consult, touching the formation of such schedule or schedules as aforelaid, or any particulars relative thereto, with any person or persons who may be appointed

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for the like purpose, by virtue of any act of the parliament of Ireland

and be it enacted by the authority oforefaid, That the faid

shall, and they are hereby required to lay, with all convenient speed, such schedule or schedules, and a report of their proceedings relative to the formation thereof, before the House of Commons of Great Britain.

And be it evacted by the authority aforefaid, That the faid

shall, and they are hereby authorized and impowered to examine, upon oath, any persons whatever, who shall be willing to be fo examined, touching any matters relative to the formation of the faid schedules.

And be it farther massed, That the faid

or a view mont one opening on mobile shall, on or before the take and subscribe the following oath, before the Chancellor shall, on or before the of His Majesty's Exchequer, or before any one of the Ba-

" I A.H. do fivear, That, as a Commissioner ap-" pointed by virtue of an acty intituled analysis of more

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The will most batton to much mo week ! " best of my judgment and ability, faithfully and im-" partially discharge the trust thereby reposed in me,

" without fayour or affection to any person or per-. . H fons whatevels are contract solve in convolund

Solhelp me GOD."

And be it declared by the authority aforelaid, That it shall be held and adjudged to be a fundamental and effectial condition of the present settlement, that all articles, not the growth, produce, or manufacture of Great Britain or Ireland (except those of the growth, produce of the growth. land (except those of the growth, produce, or manufacture of any countries beyond the Cape of Good Hope to the Straits of Magellan, during such time as the trade to the said countries shall continue to be carried on by an exclufive company, having liberty to import into the port of Lendon only) shall be imported into each kingdom from the other, reciprocally, under the same regulations, and at the fame duties (if subject to duties) to which they would be liable when imported directly from the country or place from whence the same may have been imported into Great Britain or Ireland respectively, as the case may be: He is therefore emasted by the authority aforesaid, That it shall and therefore emasted by the authority aforesaid, may be lawful to import from Ireland into Great Britain, in ships navigated according to law, all goods, not the growth, produce, or manufacture of Great Britain or Ireland, (except those of the growth, produce, or manufacture of the countries beyond the Cape of Good Hope to the Straits of Magellan, during such time as the trade shall continue to be carried on by an exclusive company, having liberty to import into the port of London only) under the same regulations, and at the same duties, to which such goods would be liable when imported directly from the country or place from whence the same may have been imported into Ireland.

And be it declared by the authority aforefaid, That it shall be held and adjudged to be a fundamental and effential condition of the present settlement, that all duties originally paid on the importation of fuch goods into either kingdom re-Stirely, shall be fully drawn back, within a time to be limited, on the exportation thereof from one kingdom to the other, except on the exportation to Ireland from Great Britain of arrack, foreign brandy, and foreign rum, and allforts of strong waters not imported from the British colomes in the West-Indies, and except the duties to be retained, as hereinafter directed, on articles exported to Ireland, being the growth, produce, or manufacture of countries beyond the Cape of Good Hope to the Straits of Magellan: Be it therefore enacted by the authority aforesaid, That all duties originally paid or fecured, on the importation into this kingdom of any goods or commodities, not being the growth, produce, or manufacture of Ireland, except arrack, foreign brandy, foreign rum, and all forts of frong waters not imported from the British colonies in the West-Indies, and except the duties to be retained, as hereinafter directed, on articles exported to Ireland, being the growth, produce, or manufacture of countries beyond the pe of Good Hope to the Straits of Magellan, shall be fully drawn back, or the fecurity for the fame discharged, on expertation thereof to Ireland, within

Provided always, and be it enacted by the authority aforefaid,
That no fuch drawback shall be paid, or security discharged,
until a certificate from the proper officer of the revenue in
Ireland, stating the due entry and landing of such articles,
shall be returned and delivered to the proper officer of the
port from whence the same shall have been exported, and
until the several other particulars by law required in the case

of drawbacks shall have been duly observed.

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And whereas it is highly and equally important to the interests both of Great Britain and Ireland, and effectial to the objects of the prefent fettlement, that the laws for regulating trade and navigation, fo far as relates to the fecuring exclusive privileges to the ships and mariners of Great Britain and Ireland, and the British colonies and plantations, and so far as relates to the regulating and restraining the trade of the British colonies and plantations, should be the fame in Great Britain and Ireland, and that all such laws in both kingdoms should impose the same restraints, and confer the same benefits, on the subjects of both, which can only be effected by laws to be paffed in the Parliaments of both kingdoms (the Parliament of Great Britain being alone competent to bind the people of Great Britain in any case whatever, and the Parliament of Ireland being alone competent to bind the people of Ireland in any case whatever;) Therefore be it declared by the authority aforesaid, That it shall be held and adjudged to be a fundamental and effential condition of the present settlement, that the laws for regulating trade and navigation, fo far as the faid laws relate to the fecuring exclusive privileges to the ships and mariners of Great Britain, Ireland, and the British colonies and plantations, and to the regulating and restraining the trade of the British colonies and plantations, shall be the same in Great Britain and Ireland, and shall impose the same restraints, and confer the same benefits, on the subjects of both kingdoms.

And be it therefore declared and enacted by the authority aforefaid, That all privileges, advantages, and immunities, which are now granted, or shall, by any law to be passed by the Parliament of Great Britain, be hereafter granted, to ships built in Great Britain, or to ships belonging to any of His Majesty's subjects residing in Great Britain, or to ships manned by British seamen, or to ships manned by certain proportions of British seamen, shall, to all intents and purposes whatever, be enjoyed in the same manner, and under the same regulations and restrictions, respectively, by ships built in Ireland, or by ships belonging to any of His Majesty's subjects residing in Ireland, or by ships manned by Irish seamen, or by ships manned by least proportions

of Irish seamen.

Provided alway, and be it declared by the authority aforelaid.

That it shall be held and adjudged to be a fundamental and effential condition of the present settlement, that such regulations as are now, or hereafter shall be, in force, by laws passed or to be passed in the Parliament of Great Britain.

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for fecuring exclusive privileges, advantages, and immunines as aforefaid to the thips and mariners of Great Britain, Ireland, and the British colonies and plantations, shall be established in Ireland, for the same time and in the far manner as in Great Britain, by laws to be paffed in the Parliament of Ireland within months, if the Parliament of Ireland shall be then fitting, and shall continue to fit for months next enfuing without being prorogued or diffolved, or, in case the Parliament of Ireland shall not be then fitting, or shall not continue to fit months without being prorogued or months after th diffolved, then within commencement of the next enfuing fellion of Parliament: severibeles, That the laws to to be passed in the Parliament of Great Britain, for the purpoles aforelaid, shall impole the same restraints, and confer the same benefits, on the subjects of Great Britain and Ireland.

And be it declared by the authority aforefaid. That it shall be held and adjudged to be a fundamental and effential condition of the present settlement, that Irish fail cloth shall be deemed British sail cloth, within the meaning of an act of the nineteenth year of his late Majesty King George the Second, or any other act or acts of the Parliament of this kingdom respecting the furnishing of ships with British sail cloth; and that Irish sail cloth shall be entitled to equal preserence and advantage as British for the use of the British

Davy.

And be it farther declared by the authority aforesaid, That it hall be held and adjudged to be a fundamental and effential condition of the prefent fettlement, that the people of Ireland now, and at all times to come, shall have the benefit of trading to and from the British colonies and plantations in the West-Indies and America, and to and from the British settlements on the coast of Africa, and in all articles of their growth, produce, or manufacture, in as full and amp manner as the people of this kingdom, and shall likewise have the benefit of trading in the like ample manner to and from all fuch colonies, fettlements, and plantations, which this kingdom may hereafter acquire or establish, and to and from such British settlements as may exist in the countries beyond the Cape of Good Hope to the Straits of Magelan, whenever the trade with those countries shall cease to carried on by an exclusive company having liberty to import into the port of London only.

And be it enasted by the authority aforefaid. That all goods and commodities whatever, which may at any time he legally

gally imported from Great Britain into any British colonies of plantations in the West-Indies or America, or into any British settlements on the coast of Africa, or into any such colonies, settlements, or plantations, which this kingdom may hereaster acquire or establish, or into any British settlements which may exist in the countries beyond the Cape of Good Hope to the Straits of Magellan, whenever the commerce to the said countries shall cease to be carried on by an exclusive company having liberty to import into the port of London only, may in like manner be imported into the said colonies, settlements, or plantations, from Ireland, subject only to the same duties and regulations as the like goods shall be subject to on importation into any of the said colonies, settlements, or plantations, respectively, from Great Britain.

Provided always, and be it declared by the authority aforefaid.

That it shall be held and adjudged to be a fundamental and effential condition of the present settlement, that all such regulations or restrictions as relate to the trade with the British colonies or plantations, which are now, or shall hereafter be, in force by laws passed by the Parliament of this kingdom, shall be from time to time established in Ireland, by laws to be passed in the Parliament of Ireland within months, if the Parliament of Ireland shall

be then fitting, and shall continue to sit for months next ensuing, without being prorogued or dissolved; or, in ease the Parliament of Ireland shall not be then sitting, or shall not continue to sit for months without being prorogued or dissolved, then within

months after the commencement of the next enfuing session of Parliament: Provided nevertheless, That the laws so to be pulled in the Parliament of this kingdom, for the purposes aforesaid, shall impose the same restraints, and confer the same benefits, on the subjects of Great Britain and Ireland.

That it shall be held and adjudged to be a fundamental and effential condition of the present settlement, that all goods of the growth, produce, or manufacture of any British, or of any foreign colony, in America or in the West-Indies, or of any of the British or foreign settlements on the coast of Africa, and all peltry, rum, train oil, and whale fins, being the growth, produce, or manufacture of the countries be longing to the United States of America, or being the produce of the fisheries carried on by the subjects of the said United States, shall, on importation into Ireland, be made subject to the same duties and regulations as the like goods

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are, or from time to time shall be, subject to on importation into Great Britain; or if prohibited from being imported into Great Britain, shall in like manner be prohibited from

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Provided always, and be it declared, That rum, being the roduce or manufacture of the British plantations in the West Indies, may be importable into Ireland at no higher duties than are now payable thereon; and also, that all goods exported from Ireland to the British colonies or plantations in the West Indies, or in America, or to the British settlements on the coast of Africa, or to any of the countries beyond the Cape of Good Hope to the Straits of Magellan, so long as the commerce to the faid countries shall continue to be carried on by an exclusive company, having liberty to import into the port of London only, or to any of the British settlements in the East-Indies, whenever such commerce hall ceafe to be carried on by fuch exclusive company, shall from time to time be made liable to fuch duties, and be enitled to fuch drawbacks only, and be put under fuch regulationt as may be necessary, in order that the same may not be exported with less duties or impositions than the like goods shall be burdened with when exported from Great, Britain: Provided always, That linen and provisions may continue to be exported from Ireland to any British colony, plantation, or fettlement, duty free.

Provided also, and be it farther declared by the authority aspresaid. That it shall be held and adjudged to be a fundamental and essential condition of the present settlement, that no bounties should be payable in Ireland on the exportation of any article to any British colonies or plantations in America, or in the West Indies, or to the British settlements on the coast of Africa, or in the East Indies, or on the exportation of any article imported from the British colonies or plantations in America, or in the West Indies, or from the British settlements on the coast of Africa, or in the East Indies, or of any manufacture made of such article, unless in cases where a similar bounty is payable in Great Britain in exportation from thence, or where such bounty is such in the nature of a drawback or compensation of or orduties paid, over and above any duties paid in Great Britain or orduties paid, over and above any duties paid in Great Britain

And be it declared by the authority aforefaid. That it shall theld and adjudged to be a fundamental and effectial contion of the present settlement, that when any goods of le growth, produce, or manufacture of the British Westlein islands, or any other of the British colonies or plan-

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tations, shall be shipped from Ireland for Great Britain, they shall be accompanied with such original certificates of the revenue officers of the said colonies as shall be required by law on importation into Great Britain; and that, when the whole quantity included in one certificate shall not be shipped at any one time, the original certificate, properly indorfed as to quantity, shall be sent with the first parcel, and to identify the remainder, if shipped within

new certificates shall be granted by the proper officers of the ports in Ireland, extracted from a register of the original documents, specifying the quantities before shipped from thence, by what vessels, and to what ports: Be it therefore enacted by the authority aforefaid, That when any thip or vettel shall arrive from any port or place in Ireland at any port in this kingdom, laden with any goods the growth, produce, or manufacture of the British West-India islands, or any other of the British colonies or plantations, no fuch goods shall be admitted to be imported into this kingdom, unless accompanied with such original certificates of the revenue officers in the faid colonies as shall be required by law, on importation into Great Britain from the faid colonies or plantations respectively, under such regulations, restrictions, penalties, and forfeitures, as the like goods are subject to on importation into Great Britain from the faid colonies and plantations respectively, or unless, when the whole quantity included in one certificate shall not be shipped at any one time, the original certificate, properly indorfed as to quantity, shall have been fent with the first parcel, and the remainder shall have been shipped within

and shall be accompanied with new certificates, granted by the proper officers of the ports in Ireland, extracted from a register of the original documents, specifying the quantities before shipped from thence, by what vessel, and to what port.

And be it declared by the authority aforefaid, to be a fundamental and effential condition of the prefent fettlement, That so long as the commerce to the countries beyond the Cape of Good Hope to the Straits of Magellan shall continue to be carried on by an exclusive company having liberty to import into the port of London only, all ships freighted by the faid company, and which shall have cleared out from the port of London for any of the said countries, shall be at liberty to touch at any of the ports of Ireland, and to take on board there any goods which they might take on board in Great Britam, any act or acts to the contrary notwithstanding; and that any goods of the growth, produce, or manufacture

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or maufacture nufacture of Ireland, exported by the East-India Company to any of the faid countries beyond the Cape of Good Hope, shall be considered as British goods within the meaning of any obligation which may at any time exist upon the faid Company, to fend out to those countries certain quantities of the goods of the growth, produce, or manufacture of Great Britain; and that no ship shall be allowed to clear out from any port in Ireland for any of the faid countries, except fuch as shall be freighted by the faid Company, and shall have failed from the port of London, and except such foreign thips as might, by any law now or hereafter to be in force, clear out for foreign fettlements in the faid countries from Great Britain, which ships shall be allowed to clear out from Ireland in the fame manner as from Great Britain; and that whenever the commerce to the faid countries shall cease to be carried on by an exclusive company having liberty to import into the port of London only, the growth, produce, or manufacture of the faid countries beyond the Cape of Good Hope to the Straits of Magellan, shall be importable into Ireland from the British or foreign settlements in the tast Indies, subject to the same duties and regulations as the like goods shall, from time to time, be subject to on importation into Great Britain, and if prohibited to be imported into Great Britain, shall, in like manner, be prohibited from being imported into Ireland.

And be it declared by the authority aforefaid, That it shall be held and adjudged to be a fundamental and effential condition of the present settlement, that so long as the commerce to the countries beyond the Cape of Good Hope to the Straits of Magellan shall be carried on folely by an exclusive company having liberty to import into the port of London only, no goods of the growth, produce, or manufacture of the faid countries shall be allowed to be imported into Ireland, but through Great Britain, except dye stuffs, drugs, cotton, or other wool, and spiceries, and such other articles as are or nereafter may be importable into Great Britain from foreign turopean countries; which articles may be imported into leland from foreign European countries, so long as the same te importable from foreign European countries into Great ritain; and that it shall be lawful to export any goods of he growth, produce, or manufacture of any of the faid buntries from Great Britain to Ireland; and that such dues as may now by law be retained thereon on such exportaon shall continue to be so retained, but that an account shall kept thereof, and that the amount thereof shall be remitby the Receiver General of His Majesty's customs in

Great Britain, to the proper officer of His Majefty's revenue in Ireland, to be placed to the account of His Majesty's revenue there, subject to the disposal of the Parliament of

that kingdom.

And be it declared by the authority aforefaid, That it shall be held and adjudged to be a fundamental and effential condition of the present settlement, that all goods and commodities whatever, which shall hereafter be imported into this kingdom from Ireland, or into Ireland from Great Britain, should be put, by laws to be passed in the Parliaments of the two kingdoms, under the fame regulations, with respect to bonds, cockets, and other inftruments, to which the like goods are subject in passing from one port of this kingdom to another: Be it therefore enacted by the authority aforesaid, That all goods, which shall be shipped or put on board in any port, creek, or member of any port, in this kingdom, to be carried to any port or place in the kingdom of Ireland, shall be accompanied with the like sufferance and cocket, and subject to the like bond and security, as are required by any law in Great Britain for the like goods paffing from one port in Great Britain to another; and that no goods brought from any port or place in the kingdom of Ireland shall be permitted to be imported into any port, creek, or member of any port, in this kingdom, without a fufferance and cocket figned by the proper officer or officers of the revenue in Ireland, nor shall be landed in this kingdom, until the fufferance and cocket shall have been produced to the proper officer of the cuftoms here, and a fufferance granted for landing the same, under the like restrictions, regulations, penalties, and forfeitures, to which goods carried from one port of Great Britain to another are liable.

And be it declared by the authority aforefaid, That it shall be held and adjudged to be a fundamental and effential condition of the present settlement, that the inhabitants of both kingdoms shall have an equal right to carry on fisheries on every part of the coasts of the British dominions: Beil therefore enacted by the authority aforefaid. That the fubjects of His Majesty residing in Ireland shall have equal privileges and advantages with His Majesty's subjects residing in Great Britain, in fishing on the coasts of Great Britain, and

the territories belonging thereto.

And be it declared by the authority aforefaid, That it shall be held and adjudged to be a fundamental and effential condition of the present settlement, that the importation of ar ticles from foreign countries thall be regulated, from time to time, in each kingdom, on such terms as may effectually favous

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ellential to be, a Ireland, act of t not been

favour the importation of similar articles of the growth, produce, or manufacture of the other, except in the case of materials of manufacture which are, or hereafter may be, allowed to be imported from foreign countries duty free.

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And be it declared and enacted by the authority aforefaid, That this act; and every part thereof, shall commence and be in force on the provided that before the an act shall have been passed in the Parliament of Ireland, which shall appropriate whatever fum the gross produce of the hereditary revenue shall amount to, after deducting all drawbacks, re-payments, and bounties in the nature of drawbacks, over and above the fum of fix hundred and fifty-fix thousand pounds in each year, towards the support of the naval force of the empire, to be applied in such manner as the Parliament of that kingdom shall direct in the said act, and which shall also provide that it shall be held and adjudged to be a fundamental and essential condition of the present settlement, that the due collection of the duties composing the faid hereditary revenue shall be at all times effectually secured; and provided, that before the faid an act or acts shall have been passed in the Parliamant of Ireland, for carrying into effect, on the part of that kingdom, the present settlement, and all matters, provisions, and regulations herein declared to be fundamental and effential conditions thereof; and provided also, that before the faid an act shall have been passed in the Parliament of Great Britain, declaring such act or acts of the Parliament of Ireland to contain fatisfactory provisions for carrying into effect the present settlement.

And be it also declared, That the continuance of the prefent settlement, and the duration of this act, and of every thing herein contained, shall depend on the due observance, in the kingdom of Ireland, of the several matters herein declared to be fundamental and effential conditions of the said settlement, according to the true intent, meahing, and

Provided nevertheless, That all the said fundamental and effential conditions shall, in all times, be held and deemed to be, and to have been, duly observed in the kingdom of Ireland, unless it shall have been expressly declared, by an act of the Parliament of this kingdom, that the same have not been duly observed.

THE END.

fivent the importation of finithe articles of the growth, proceed or manufacture or the other, except in the case of materials of primetic our which are, or is reafter may be allowed to be imported from foreign countries duty free.

And the it declared and enacted by the authority africe! That though and every just thereast first commence and he in force on the provided that before the and when were the an act that have been puffed in the Restament of Ireland, which that appropriate whatever ing the grufs produce of the hereditary revenue thall mount to, after deducting all drawbacks, re-payments, and counties in the mature of drawfacks, over and above it a am of fix hardeed and his y-fix thouland pounds in each rear, newards, the looport of the naval force of the empire, o be and ad in such magner or the Parliament of that king. om recit direct in too fald act, and which it all alto provide hat it their be inclined adjudged to be a flindamental and dential condition of the predat fertlement, that the das ellection of the duties compoling the fald hereditary were. as that be set all alones effectively focused; and provided, वार केर्द्रीय सीच विशेष अस्ति वार विशेष na act of acts field have een miled in the Parliament of Ireland, the carrying into ist, or the part of that king lote, the present lettlement, the margers, provident, and regulations herein declared the landamental aid official conditions thereof; and pros ded sing that he said the faid -DE CIR all list a faces passed in the Pauliament of Great Privally. toler of form act or acts of the Partiament of Instand to ne net skielanden i tro Bould Bring into ellect che shid to it affected that the confirmance of the prent icelement, and the duration of this ad, and of every or herein contained, deall depend on the due oblervance,

the ded reported of That all the faid fundamental and its conditions that, I that all the faid fundamental and its conditions that, in all times, he held and decreat and to have been deferred in the kinglom of the Parliament of this kingdom, that the fants have a fire construction of the Parliament of this kingdom, that the fants have a fire construction.

the kingdom of Ireland, of the feveral matters herein course to be fundamental and effential conditions of the ld firelement, according to the true mean, meaning, and

THE END.

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